



Arizona Model United Nations 64

International Press Delegation | Delegación de Prensa Internacional (IPD)

Background Guide | Guía de Investigación

Chair Introduction

Lorem ipsum

Committee Information and Purview

At AZMUN 64, reporters will develop and publish original journalistic work through the IPD. Participants will propose story ideas, write articles, receive editorial feedback, and publish approved pieces on the conference website. Reporters will also conduct interviews, pursue independent investigations, photograph key moments, and observe committee debates while engaging with delegates from across the conference.

Because the IPD does not function as a traditional committee, it does not operate under standard debate rules or procedures. The simulation begins with an introduction to the foundations of journalism and essential reporting skills, providing students with the preparation required to cover the conference effectively. As a bilingual committee, the IPD allows reporters to write articles in either English or Spanish. The editor in chief will provide guidance, instruction, and editorial support throughout the process.

During the simulation, participants will represent reporters from news organizations around the world. Each reporter must evaluate which committees and topics best align with the focus of their assigned publication. Journalists should consider the country of origin of their media outlet, the background of its ownership, and any existing political perspectives. At the same time, all reporting must uphold the core journalistic values of honesty, accuracy, and integrity.

To begin, reporters should review the description of their assigned media outlet as a foundation for further research. Participants should also examine the provided links and guiding questions. In preparation for the conference, reporters are expected to review the topics and committees addressed by other delegates and to conduct additional research on issues they plan to cover.

Represented Media Outlets

Associated Press (USA/EE.UU.)

The Associated Press, commonly known as the AP, was established in 1846 by five newspapers based in New York City. These newspapers created an early pony express route through Alabama to deliver news about the war with Mexico more quickly than the United States Post Office could manage at the time. From its origins, the AP focused on the rapid and reliable transmission of information.

Today, the Associated Press operates as a nonprofit, multinational news organization headquartered in New York. Its ownership consists of its member newspapers, radio stations, and television broadcasters throughout the United States. AP News employs measured and restrained language in political headlines, and its reporting relies on strong sourcing and thorough references. In its coverage of economic issues, the organization maintains neutral terminology and minimizes ideological bias.

The Associated Press primarily publishes factual reporting, though some opinion pieces written by individual contributors reflect a slight left leaning perspective. The organization enforces strict standards against misinformation and has demonstrated this commitment by dismissing reporters who have published unverified or unfounded claims.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/associated-press/>
- <https://apnews.com/>
- <https://apnews.com/hub/noticias>

Reuters (UK/Reino Unido)

Reuters originated in 1851 when Paul Julius Reuter established a news service in London focused on rapidly transmitting financial information across borders. The organization grew

alongside advances in communication technology and expanded its reach beyond Europe during the nineteenth century. Today, Reuters operates as the news and media division of Thomson Reuters and maintains its headquarters in the United Kingdom. As a global news agency, it supplies reporting to media outlets, governments, and financial institutions worldwide, covering international affairs, politics, economics, business, law, and major global events.

Reuters maintains a very low level of political bias and consistently emphasizes objectivity, accuracy, and careful sourcing. Independent media assessments rate it as least biased with very high factual reliability, reflecting its adherence to strict editorial standards and trust principles. The outlet avoids emotionally charged language and presents multiple perspectives on contentious issues. Reuters journalists primarily focus on factual reporting rather than opinion content, which strengthens its credibility. The United Kingdom provides a mostly free press environment, allowing Reuters to operate with strong legal protections for journalistic independence and limited government interference. Within this context, Reuters functions as one of the most trusted and reliable news organizations in the world.

References:

BBC (UK/Reino Unido)

The British Broadcasting Corporation, commonly referred to as the BBC, serves as the public service broadcaster of the United Kingdom. Established in 1922 as the British Broadcasting Company under the leadership of John Reith, the organization initially focused on daily radio transmissions. Over time, it expanded its services to include television, radio, and digital

platforms, delivering content to audiences across the United Kingdom and internationally. The BBC is headquartered in London and maintains a global presence through its extensive media operations.

In 1932, the BBC launched the first regular television service in the world. Although this service ceased during World War II, BBC radio emerged as a vital source of information and entertainment throughout the conflict. For several decades, the BBC held a monopoly over British broadcasting, maintaining exclusive control of television services until 1954 and radio services until 1972. The organization operates under a Royal Charter that is renewed every ten years and is governed by a board of thirteen directors. Funding comes primarily from television license fees paid by the public, allowing the BBC to function without commercial advertising and without reliance on shareholders.

The BBC generally reflects a center left editorial perspective, with some coverage demonstrating a slight preference for left leaning viewpoints. Despite this perception, the organization emphasizes impartiality in its editorial standards and asserts independence from political and commercial pressures in its published guidelines.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/bbc/>
- <https://www.bbc.com/>
- <https://www.bbc.com/mundo>

The New York Times (USA/EE.UU.)

The New York Times began publication in 1851 after Henry Jarvis Raymond and George Jones established the newspaper in New York City to deliver comprehensive and carefully sourced journalism. Over more than a century of continuous operation, the paper has developed into one of the most prominent news organizations in the United States. Control of the publication has remained largely with the Ochs Sulzberger family since Adolph Ochs acquired it in 1896, and it

now operates as part of The New York Times Company with a substantial global readership across print and digital platforms.

The newspaper reflects a left center political orientation, as its reporting choices and phrasing often align with liberal viewpoints. Even so, The New York Times maintains a high standard of factual reporting and routinely cites credible sources. Its coverage spans domestic and international affairs, government and politics, economics, and culture, alongside opinion and editorial sections that express more clearly progressive positions. Based in the United States, the outlet benefits from a mostly free press environment that supports editorial independence, enabling it to function as a widely trusted source of news while still requiring readers to separate news reporting from commentary.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/new-york-times/>

Clarín (Argentina):

Clarín was founded in 1945 in Buenos Aires by Roberto Noble and quickly grew to become one of Argentina's leading newspapers. Under the direction of Herrera de Noble, the publication expanded into the country's largest media conglomerate, extending its influence across television and radio as well as print. Today, Clarín serves as the flagship outlet of Grupo Clarín and reaches a broad national audience.

Clarín demonstrates a right center editorial bias, as its reporting and opinion pieces often favor conservative positions and criticize left leaning political figures and policies. Despite this orientation, the newspaper maintains high factual accuracy and relies on credible sources, including its own correspondents and international news agencies. Clarín typically covers local and national news, politics, economics, and international affairs, with a strong focus on developments in Buenos Aires. The outlet operates in Argentina, where press freedom is considered mostly free, allowing for open political reporting despite periodic tensions between media organizations and government authorities.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/clarin-bias/>
- <https://www.clarin.com/>

Folha de S.Paulo (Brazil/Brasil):

Folha de S.Paulo was founded in 1921 in São Paulo, originally under the name Folha da Noite. It later evolved into one of Brazil's largest and most influential newspapers. Over the years, it has shaped national conversations and played a significant role in the country's media landscape. The newspaper has shifted politically throughout its history. It initially challenged ruling parties, later engaged with certain establishment figures, and in recent decades faced criticism for its coverage of left-leaning governments, particularly the Workers' Party. Despite controversies, Folha has maintained a reputation for in-depth reporting and investigative journalism. It remains a central source of news for Brazilian readers.

Folha de S.Paulo exhibits a slight to moderate right-leaning bias, especially in political reporting. Its coverage has often been critical of the Workers' Party and other left-wing figures. The newspaper has faced allegations of biased or racially insensitive reporting. These criticisms led to internal reforms and the creation of diversity initiatives to address racial and gender imbalances in staffing and content. Folha typically covers national and local news, politics, economics, and social issues. It publishes investigative pieces that aim to hold public figures accountable. Brazil's press environment is considered mostly free, allowing Folha to operate with editorial independence, though the newspaper continues to navigate a polarized political and social context.

References:

- <https://www.niemanlab.org/2022/12/trust-in-news-will-continue-to-fall-just-look-at-brazil/#:~:text=Critical%20coverage%20of%20this%20new,critical%20to%20this%20new%20administration.>

- <https://reporterzy.info/en/4342.history-of-folha-de-so-paulo-brazilian-newspaper-with-a-guinness-record#:~:text=Later%20new%20sections%20were%20added,politics%20still%20had%20its%20place.>

Le Monde (France/Francia):

Le Monde was established in 1944 in Paris, France, under the guidance of Charles de Gaulle. It quickly became one of the country's most prominent daily newspapers, covering French current events, world news, politics, economics, sports, and lifestyle. For decades, Le Monde was owned and managed by its journalists and staff, but financial challenges in 2010 led to the involvement of private investors, including Xavier Niel, Matthieu Pigasse, and Pierre Bergé. Subsequent changes in ownership sparked concerns about editorial independence, which were addressed through the creation of a veto agreement giving journalists a say in major shareholder decisions. Today, Le Monde remains a leading voice in French media.

Le Monde exhibits a left-center editorial bias, with its reporting and opinion pieces often favoring liberal positions. It emphasizes issues such as social equality, climate change, and global development while maintaining high standards of factual reporting through credible sources and well-sourced investigative pieces. The newspaper typically covers politics, economics, international affairs, culture, and science, frequently republishing content from reputable agencies like AFP. France's press environment is mostly free, allowing Le Monde to operate with editorial independence, although debates over ownership and influence occasionally shape public discussion about the outlet's impartiality.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/le-monde-bias/>
- <https://www.lemonde.fr/en/>

Süddeutsche Zeitung (Germany/Alemania):

Süddeutsche Zeitung, based in Munich, Germany, was founded in 1945. It quickly became one of the country's leading daily newspapers, covering national and international news, politics, business, sports, technology, and culture. The paper is known for its large-format editions, in-depth reporting, and investigative journalism, including high-profile stories such as the Panama Papers. Its editorial statute emphasizes support for democratic societies grounded in liberal and social principles, reflecting a commitment to comprehensive, informed reporting.

Süddeutsche Zeitung exhibits a left-center editorial bias, often favoring progressive perspectives in its story selection and commentary. It frequently publishes critical coverage of right-wing politics and emphasizes democratic rule of law and anti-extremism. The newspaper uses credible sources and thorough fact-checking, which maintains its high factual reporting rating. Typical coverage includes politics, economics, international affairs, and culture. Germany's press environment is mostly free, allowing Süddeutsche Zeitung to operate with considerable editorial independence while navigating occasional controversies over framing and headline choices.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/suddeutsche-zeitung-bias/>

Sunday Times (South Africa/Sudáfrica):

The Sunday Times, South Africa's largest Sunday newspaper, has been in continuous publication since February 4, 1906. Originally established as a sister publication to the Rand Daily Mail, the first South African newspaper to openly oppose apartheid, it quickly gained popularity, with its first issue selling out in three hours. The paper built a reputation for fearless, award-winning journalism, covering controversial stories and breaking news with a combative style. Over the decades, it has chronicled South African life, politics, and culture, offering readers firsthand accounts of major events from the Anglo-Boer wars to the end of apartheid and beyond.

The Sunday Times maintains a broad editorial perspective, reporting on national and international news, politics, social issues, and human-interest stories. Its journalism is widely regarded as credible, and it has a strong focus on stories that highlight positive change within South Africa. With a readership of over three million and distribution across neighboring countries such as Lesotho, Botswana, and Eswatini, it has become a central source of news in southern Africa. South Africa's press enjoys a mostly free environment, which allows the Sunday Times to operate independently while continuing its long tradition of investigative reporting and historical documentation.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/times-of-south-africa-times-live/>
- <https://www.newsbank.com/sites/default/files/ProductFlyers/TheSundayTimesArchive-NB-Intl-flyer.pdf>

Daily Nation (Kenya/Kenia):

The Daily Nation is one of Kenya's leading newspapers, first launched in 1960 as Taifa by British colonial officer Charles Hayes. It later became part of Nation Media Group, founded by Aga Khan, who still owns the company. Headquartered in Nairobi, the Daily Nation reports on a wide range of topics, including national and local politics, lifestyle, entertainment, sports, and world news. It publishes both in print and online, drawing from its own journalists as well as international sources like AFP. Over its history, the paper has played a major role in documenting Kenya's political developments and societal changes.

Editorially, the Daily Nation leans left-center, often supporting liberal causes such as gender equality and climate action. In the past, it openly backed opposition figures, though its coverage has become more cautious regarding the current right-leaning government, partly reflecting the owner's close ties to political leadership. The paper maintains factual reporting for most stories, though its sourcing and coverage of opposition perspectives are sometimes limited. Kenya's press operates under moderate freedom, meaning journalists can report independently but face occasional government interference, as seen in the 2018 shutdown of several TV stations during

contested elections. Despite these challenges, the Daily Nation continues to provide a significant voice in Kenyan media.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/the-daily-nation/>
- <https://nation.africa/kenya>

The Jerusalem Post (Israel):

The Jerusalem Post is an English-language daily newspaper based in Jerusalem, Israel. It was founded in 1932 by Gershon Agron, a Ukrainian-born American immigrant to Palestine, originally under the name Palestine Post during the British Mandate. In 1950, the publication changed its name to The Jerusalem Post. Over the decades, the paper has transitioned from supporting Israel's Labor Party to adopting a right-leaning perspective after its acquisition by Canadian-born British conservative Conrad Black in 1989. Today, Eli Azur, an Israeli businessman, owns the newspaper through Mirkaei Tikshoret Group Ltd, and Yaakov Katz serves as Editor-in-Chief. The outlet generates revenue through advertising and subscriptions.

The Jerusalem Post reports extensively on Israeli and regional news, covering politics, society, security issues, and international relations. Its editorial content shows a right-center bias, often using emotionally charged language that favors conservative positions and government policies. The paper has published occasional inaccurate stories, such as a 2019 claim about Canada receiving Palestinian refugees, but generally maintains factual reporting. Israel's press operates under moderate freedom, allowing for independent reporting while occasionally facing government pressure. Despite this environment, The Jerusalem Post remains a prominent source for English-speaking audiences seeking news on Israeli politics and regional developments.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/the-jerusalem-post/>
- <https://www.jpost.com/>

The Sydney Morning Herald (Australia):

The Sydney Morning Herald was established in 1831 under the name the Sydney Herald and remains the oldest continuously published newspaper in Australia as well as a nationally recognized digital news brand. Nine Entertainment owns the publication and also controls multiple television networks and additional media outlets. The organization generates revenue primarily through advertising and subscription fees.

The Sydney Morning Herald reports on local developments within the Sydney metropolitan area through journalists who use largely neutral and measured language. The publication also provides extensive coverage of international affairs, and its political reporting maintains a generally centrist tone. Historically, the newspaper has endorsed candidates from both the political left and right. While its editorial page often reflects slightly left leaning positions, particularly on issues such as gender equality and social welfare policy, the overall news coverage remains objective and demonstrates minimal bias.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/the-sydney-morning-herald/>
- <https://www.smh.com.au/>

RT (Russia/Rusia):

RT is a television news network established in 2005 and funded by the Russian government. ANO TV Novosti owns and operates the organization. RT runs cable and satellite television channels that target audiences outside of Russia and produces online content in multiple languages for an international readership.

RT presents news coverage that generally aligns with the official narratives of the Russian government. In its reporting on the United States and on international affairs, the network often adopts a centrist ideological tone. However, RT consistently demonstrates a strong pro Russia bias and has, at times, promoted conspiracy driven stories that support state interests. Because

the outlet does not regularly disclose authorship information for articles published on its website, many observers do not regard it as a transparent or highly credible news source.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/rt-news/>
- <https://www.rt.com/news/>
- <https://actualidad.rt.com/>

The Times of India (India):

The Times of India is an Indian daily newspaper owned by the Times Group. Established in 1838, it operates within what has become the largest media and entertainment conglomerate in India. The organization generates revenue primarily through digital advertising and subscription services. Its coverage spans a wide range of subjects, including national and international news, politics, sports, entertainment, business, and technology.

Press freedom in India remains limited, and reports indicate that the Indian government allocates significant funding, estimated at approximately 640 million dollars, to advertising expenditures. As a result, many media organizations maintain close relationships with the ruling authorities. Within this context, The Times of India often presents coverage that aligns with the interests of the governing party, which currently holds a right leaning political position, contributing to the newspaper's overall editorial bias.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/times-of-india/>
- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/us>

Al Jazeera (Qatar/Catar):

Al Jazeera is an international news network founded in 1996 and headquartered in Doha, Qatar. The network is owned and funded by the Qatari state through the Qatar Media Corporation, with Sheikh Hamad bin Thamer Al Thani, a member of Qatar's ruling family, serving as Chairman of the Board. Dr. Mostefa Souag currently acts as Director-General. Since its founding, Al Jazeera has grown into a major global news outlet, providing coverage of world events, regional conflicts, politics, and current affairs. Its funding by the state of Qatar allows it to operate on a large scale, but also affects its editorial independence, especially regarding coverage of Qatari interests.

Al Jazeera reports news with generally minimal bias in straightforward reporting, often sourcing from credible agencies for international and U.S. news. However, its opinion pages frequently reflect a left-center perspective, particularly showing strong pro-Palestinian coverage and criticism of Israel and right-wing ideologies. The network has faced controversies, including failed fact checks and accusations of bias, although regulatory bodies such as Ofcom have cleared it of claims of anti-Semitism in investigative reporting. Qatar's press environment is rated as having limited freedom, meaning Al Jazeera operates under some constraints and government influence. Despite this, the outlet remains a widely recognized source for international news and Middle Eastern coverage.

References:

- <https://mediabiasfactcheck.com/al-jazeera/>
- <https://www.aljazeera.com/>